



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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Burundi

Hutu Group Praises U.S. Ambassador Krueger

AB1204165395 Paris AFP in French 1540 GMT 12 Apr 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Nairobi, 12 Apr (AFP)—In a communique faxed to AFP in Nairobi today, the underground Hutu opposition group led by former Burundi Interior Minister Leonard Nyangoma accused French Cooperation Minister Debre of "supporting fascism in Burundi." In the same message, the group hailed the "boldness" of U.S. Ambassador Robert Krueger. Mr. Nyangoma went underground last year after rejecting the principle of power sharing between the Hutu-dominated presidential group and the Tutsi opposition in Burundi. He is believed to be directing the National Council for the Defense of Democracy [CNDD] from Zaire.

The CNDD accuses the French minister of "leaning more to the side of the putschist Tutsi opposition and monoethnic Tutsi Army," while being "radically opposed to the restoration of democracy in Burundi." The CNDD has appealed to "French democrats to help stop their minister from supporting fascism in Burundi, end the genocide drive against Hutus, and halt the ethnic cleansing being perpetrated by the Tutsi Nazis, who have a predilection for Hitler-style methods." It "wishes to congratulate" Mr. Krueger "for his honesty and boldness." Mr. Krueger recently came under criticism from Mr. Debre, who described him as a "warmonger." The CNDD believes that the U.S. ambassador "broke through the wall of lies when he condemned, for the second time, this atrocious massacre."

Mr. Krueger stated that the Burundian Army, which is dominated by the minority Tutsi tribe, killed at least 150 Hutus between 29 and 31 March near the town of Gasorwe, northeastern Burundi. The Burundian interior minister acknowledged 58 deaths—none among the Armed Forces—in the clashes between the Army and Hutu armed bands in Gasorwe.

The CNDD, on its part, puts at 503 the number of Hutu victims in Gasorwe, "most of them children, women, and old people." It commends Mr. Krueger—"the diplomat to be killed," according to Tutsi extremist media—for "standing up to the death threats of the killer media, the Army, and Tutsi militias." "This threat, continues the communique, is so serious that the convoy of a South African journalist, which was mistaken for that of Ambassador Krueger, was savagely attacked by soldiers." Vincent Francis, a South African journalist, and two young Tutsis were killed on 6 April in northern Bujumbura. They fell into an ambush which the Burundian military authorities attributed to a Hutu armed band.

The CNDD "believes that Mr. Krueger has a better grasp of Burundian problems because he goes into the field" and it urges "the other ambassadors, especially, the one

from France, to do likewise, instead of contenting himself with the constant lies of the monoethnic Tutsi Army."

Francophone Delegation Joins OAU Mission

EA1204160595 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale du Burundi Radio in French 1100 GMT 12 Apr 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Two delegations from the OAU and Francophone countries, respectively, are currently in Burundi to meet with senior officials, with a view to helping Burundians restore peace. [passage indistinct] Mariejose Niyonzima reports:

[Begin Niyonzima recording] Two delegations are currently in Burundi. The first, from the Francophone countries, which arrived at Bujumbura International Airport this morning, is made up of the Beninese and Senegalese foreign ministers, the presidents of the parliaments of Senegal and Quebec, and two ministers from Central Africa. The second delegation, led by OAU Secretary General Salim Ahmed Salim, is made up of the Mauritius, Egyptian, Tanzanian, and South African foreign ministers. The objective of the OAU mission, the fifth sent to Burundi by the OAU secretary general since the events of October 1993, is to clarify to the world at large the issue of restoring peace in Burundi.

On arrival yesterday in the Burundian capital, the OAU secretary general was briefed on the steps taken in the framework of the awareness campaign favoring national dialogue, with the aim of creating psychological conditions conducive to peace. Two meetings with Burundian senior officials served to define the need to marginalize extremists. Prime Minister Antoine Nduwayo expressed the belief that positive progress was being made at the political level.

The OAU, which is concerned over the problem of Burundi, says it believes that those in the political arena must voice the need for the restoration of peace. Dr. Salim Ahmed Salim believes that Burundi's problems must be solved by Burundians themselves, not by way of foreign intervention. He stressed, however, that the OAU would not remain silent if the situation deteriorated. Dr. Salim said that the principle of extending the mandate and increasing the number of members of the OAU observer mission, whose role was highly commended, had been accepted, but the Burundian authorities had yet to officially request it and define its role, inasmuch as he noted the mission's role in Burundi was not that of peacekeeping. In general, the various Burundian authorities want the OAU secretary general to continue making his moral, political, and diplomatic contributions, but one should not forget that some positions have been adopted that compromise that noble task. [end recording]

Political Parties Lend Support to Peace Campaign

EA1304152095 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale du Burundi Radio in French 1800 GMT 12 Apr 95

[FBIS Translated Text] On the subject of the pacification, the 12 political parties which signed the government convention today expressed support for the peace and security awareness campaign. Here is their message:

We, the representatives of the legal parties, being aware of the imperative and urgent need to restore peace in the country;

Having on several occasions since the tragedy of 1993 called on the government to issue a peace appeal to the people;

Being rendered anxious by heightened extremism to the extent of declared and undeclared sponsorship of militias and terrorist gangs which sow death and grief in Bujumbura and in other parts of the country;

Being convinced that the return of peace and progressive trust among Burundians can be assured by solving the problem of refugees and displaced and repatriated persons, the 12 political parties hail the [word indistinct] for the cause of peace and national reconstruction reaffirmed by the president of the Republic and the prime minister in their joint declaration of 30 March 1995.

The 12 parties firmly support the idea of mounting a national awareness campaign for the restoration of peace and security, and commit themselves to actively participating in it to assure its success. They request the president of the Republic and the prime minister to name the enemies of the nation, those responsible for the current crisis, all the declared destabilizers, those working undercover and those who have openly declared war on the nation to overthrow its institutions. They invite the government to call on the international community to stop supporting all the warmongers and destabilizers, and hand over to the Burundi people those criminals living in foreign countries, so that they are brought to justice. The parties recommend the security forces persevere with the disarmament of armed militias, without being tempted by partisan solutions. They support the government's plan of action, which was presented by the prime minister, and stress the imperative need to implement it. They particularly emphasize the urgent implementation of the plan to resettle the refugees and the displaced and repatriated people.

We call on our members, for the sake of their own security, to systematically denounce the terrorist gangs and deny them any assistance. In conclusion we invite, the people to massively participate in the meetings which have been organized in the framework of the national awareness campaign for the restoration of peace and security. We ask them in particular to implement the directives and advice to be agreed on during the campaign.

Dated, Bujumbura, 12 April 1995.

Signed, Jean Minani for Front for Democracy in Burundi; Charles Mukasi for Union for National Progress; Ambassador Terence Nsanze for Burundi-African Alliance for Salvation; Godefroid Hakizimana for the Social Democratic Party; Cyrille Singejeje for Rally for Democracy and Economic and Social Development; Jean-Bosco Ndayizamba for Independent Workers Party; Patrice Nsabaganwa for the National Alliance for Rights and Development; Christophe Ndikuriyo for the Guarantor of the Freedom of Speech in Burundi; Philippe Nzobonariba for Burundi People's Rally; Mathias Hitimana, the founder-president of the People's Reconciliation Party; Andre Nzeyimana for the Liberal Party; and Come Mbonimpa for the People's Party.

Equatorial Guinea**Imprisoned Party Leader Moto Asks Spain's Help**

BR1004132995 Madrid EL MUNDO in Spanish 10 Apr 95 p 17

["Exclusive" interview with imprisoned Progress Party leader Severo Moto in Black Beach prison by Javier Mellado "through intermediaries"; date not given]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] [introductory paragraph omitted]

[Mellado] How are you?

[Moto] I am feeling rather weak because of fever. I have malaria and all my joints are aching.

[Mellado] Do you fear for your life?

[Moto] Of course. At night the slightest noise, the slightest knock wakes me up; I am at all times expecting them to come and kill me. The worst is not knowing at which minute will come for me. I know I will die and every night is like a year. [passage omitted]

[Mellado] And what would you like to tell the Spanish?

[Moto] I am asking Spain not to leave me here for much longer or they will kill me. I do not know what it is Spain is doing, but I am convinced that it will not abandon me nor the other fellows and that it will force the elections to be held democratically. I want to thank Spain in advance for everything it is doing, as EL MUNDO's presence here is proving. But I am asking the Spanish Government that it does everything possible to get me out of here before it is too late. Please!

[Mellado] Does your imprisonment signify the blocking of the Equatorial Guinean democratic process?

[Moto] I think that my case contains the solution to Guinea's problems, because it clearly shows the real state of affairs.

That is why the time has come for Spain to overcome internal fights between parties and to really help the Guinean people to obtain democracy.

[Mellado] Do you feel strong enough to endure your situation without renouncing your political project?

[Moto] When I returned to Guinea I already knew that this might happen and I accepted it. Although they might kill me, I will not renounce my fight for democracy for the Equatorial Guinean people. [passage omitted]

Central African Republic

President Patasse Appoints New Prime Minister

AB1204152295 Paris AFP in English 1512 GMT 12 Apr 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Bangui, April 12 (AFP)—President Ange-Felix Patasse of the Central African Republic on Wednesday [12 April] named a new prime minister, Gabriel Koyambounou, whose predecessor resigned after losing parliamentary support.

Presidential spokesman Alfred Poloko announced the appointment of Koyambounou, who was serving as senior inspector of the civil service, to the post after Jean-Luc Mandaba stepped down on Tuesday.

Koyambounou, 48, comes from the east of the country and trained as a customs officer. Like Mandaba, he is a member of Patasse's Movement for the Liberation of Central African People-Movement for Social Evolution in Black Africa (MLPC-MESAN).

Faced with a no-confidence vote in parliament, Mandaba on Tuesday told reporters that he had stepped down "to save the party and to save my country".

On Monday, deputies from the MLPC-MESAN filed a non-confidence motion signed by more than half of the members of the national assembly.

The parliament had been due to vote on it Wednesday.

The motion reproached members of the government for their "scandalous behaviour characterised by corruption, wheeler-dealing, nepotism and idleness" and indicated that they wanted a change.

The government was formed after presidential and general elections in 1993.

Zaire

Gunmen Attack Rwandan Refugee Camp; 26 Killed

LD1204145195 Paris Radio France International in French 1230 GMT 12 Apr 95

[FBIS Translated Text] We have just learnt that an attack using automatic weapons and grenades which took place yesterday evening against a Rwandan refugee camp in Birava on Lake Kivu in Zaire, left many people

dead. This was reported this morning by the UNHCR in Geneva, where we have just contacted one of the spokespersons, Christiane Berthiaume:

[Begin Recording] [Berthiaume] This attack left people dead and injured. We have 26 Rwandan refugees killed and 49 wounded, 16 of them very, very seriously. Previously, there had already been another attack, where two people were killed—not refugees, but Zaireans, on the island of Inwinja, which is in the middle of Lake Kivu. We have no refugees on this island.

So according to preliminary reports the attackers appear to have arrived on three boats and a rubber dinghy armed with grenades and automatic weapons.

[Correspondent Ghislaine Dupont] The Zairean Government is accusing elements from the army of the Rwandan Patriotic Front. Does this sound plausible to you?

[Berthiaume] As far as we are concerned, we have no [word indistinct] information, we have absolutely no idea who carried this out; at least for the moment we have no confirmation of it. It is possible. On the one hand the Rwandan authorities have closed the border because they are accusing armed elements of carrying out attacks from Zaire into Rwanda.

The situation is certainly very worrying and very, very volatile in the region. [end recording]

The interviewer was Ghislaine Dupont. The Zairean Government, via its spokesman, is accusing elements of the army of the Rwandan Patriotic Front of being behind this attack against Birava camp. The government in Kinshasa has therefore put out a strongly worded protest against the Kigali authorities, and says it is ready to assert all its rights, end of quote.

The climate is still tense as far as the sending of food to these Rwandan refugees is concerned, tense between the Kigali authorities and the specialized agencies of the UN. As you know, a WFP [World Food Program] convoy with 2,000 tonnes of food is still being held up in Rwandan territory. Yesterday afternoon there was, for the first time, an anti-Unamir [UN Assistance Mission in Rwanda] demonstration in Kigali, with several thousand people chanting slogans hostile to the UN agencies.

As for the Rwandan government side, it is saying that by holding up this WFP convoy they want to prevent food being sent to criminals. Seth Sendashonga, minister of the interior, explained to Monique Mas:

[Begin Sendashonga recording] We are taking measures to protect WFP trucks which could be attacked, because there have been acts of insecurity coming from Zaire, which means that the people in (?Cyangugu) are angry. We want to draw the attention of those actually involved, who are in Bukavu and Goma and elsewhere, that we cannot be the hand the feeds—we aren't the ones

who buy the food, but do we allow the food to move down our roads—and this really is a way we had to show that we were concerned with their fate, and we didn't wish them any harm. But when they do not return this gesture of goodwill, there is a message we have to get through to those of our citizens who are still (?fighting) and who think they can continue preaching extermination.

The international community is continuing to wear a blindfold and to feed armed men who are holding training exercises. We would have liked the Rwandan refugees to continue to be assisted, but we are not ready for these same refugees to continue to carry out acts of insecurity against our citizens within our frontiers, because we have obligations to both of them.

Rwanda's Sendashonga Denies Charges

LD1304085295 Paris Radio France International in French 0630 GMT 13 Apr 95

[FBIS Translated Text] [Announcer] Tension has increased between Zaire and Rwanda. Kigali [as heard] is accusing the Rwandan Patriotic Front, which is in power in Kigali, of being responsible for the attack on a refugee camp in south Kivu. The Rwandan Government, as you will hear in a moment, denies any involvement in these events, which left 31 people dead and 50 injured. Rwandan Interior Minister Seth Sendashonga gave the first Rwandan reaction to Ghislaine Dupont:

[Begin recording] [Sendashonga] Our army has nothing to do with this. We knew that the refugee camp in Bukavu is split between political currents of diehards and people who are more moderate. It is not impossible

that this action was carried out by extremists to tilt the balance in their favor. We also think the action could have been carried out to create tension between Rwanda and Zaire.

[Dupont] When you speak of extremists, which extremists are you thinking of?

[Sendashonga] I am thinking of the supporters of the CDR [Coalition pour la defense de la republique] and the MRND [Mouvement pour la reconstruction nationale et le developpement] who are in these refugee camps, and who are holding hundreds of thousands of Rwandans as a political shield.

[Dupont] And you think they wouldn't have hesitated to kill more than 30 people from the same community as them?

[Sendashonga] History has shown tragically that they don't stop at anything. You know that the genocide in Rwanda affected mainly Tutsis, but thousands and thousands of Hutus were massacred just the same because they didn't share their political views.

[Dupont] Does that mean that the Rwandan Army is in control of all of its troops?

[Sendashonga] The Rwandan Army is in complete control of all its troops, especially in such sensitive regions as Zaire. [end recording]

[Announcer] That was Rwandan Interior Minister Seth Sendashonga, his first reaction given a moment ago to Ghislaine Dupont. Still on Rwanda, Burkina Faso is to put 20 gendarmes at the disposal of the UNHCR in the next few days. They will act as security experts in the Rwandan refugee camps in eastern Zaire.

Ethiopia

Government Asks Sudan for Custody of Hijackers

EA1104195595 Addis Ababa Radio Ethiopia Network in English 1030 GMT 11 Apr 95

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has said the transitional government of Ethiopia has asked the Sudanese Government to hand over five Ethiopians who hijacked a plane which was on a domestic flight to Sudan last month.

The ministry said Ethiopia had made the request in accordance to the 1962 bilateral agreement it signed with the Sudan on the exchange of criminals. The five hijackers had forced the Ethiopian 737 Boeing passenger aircraft with 85 passengers and seven crew on board to land in the northwestern Sudanese town of al-Ubayyid. [passage omitted]

Uganda

Security Forces Hold Suspected Kenyan 'Spy'

EA1104200095 Nairobi KTN Television Network in English 1600 GMT 11 Apr 95

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] Uganda security forces are reportedly holding a Kenyan on charges of spying for the [Kenyan] General Service Unit [GSU], in investigations going on into the February Eighteen Revolutionary Army [FERA]. According to the Uganda NEW VISION newspaper, a 20 year old man, Wekesa of (Munamba) Village in Bumbo County, was arrested last Wednesday [5 April] for selling information to the GSU about another Kenyan (Dauda Watakala), a suspected FERA rebel. [passage omitted]

Zaire Promises Return of Impounded C-130

EA1204213795 Kampala Radio Uganda Network in English 1700 GMT 12 Apr 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Zaire has agreed to release a Uganda Air Cargo C-130 plane impounded in Zaire six

months ago together with its pilot and crew. This was said by the minister of foreign affairs, Dr. Ruhakana Rugunda, when he delivered a special message from President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire to President Yoweri Museveni. Dr. Ruhakana Rugunda delivered the message today on return from Gbadolite, Zaire, where he had travelled as President Museveni's special envoy to President Mobutu. Dr. Rugunda travelled to Zaire together with the Rwandese minister of foreign affairs, Mr. Anastase Gasana.

During the meeting, which took place at State House, Kampala, this morning, Dr. Ruhakana Rugunda briefed the president about his mission to Gbadolite, and informed him that President Mobutu had pledged to release the Uganda Air Cargo C-130 plane impounded in Zaire six months ago. The plane will be released together with its pilot and crew in the next few days.

During the meeting with President Mobutu, it was also agreed that the Uganda-Zaire Permanent Joint Commission be reactivated to start functioning as soon as possible.

The minister further informed President Museveni that the Gbadolite meeting also discussed regional issues, including the question of Rwandese refugees in Zaire. He said that President Mobutu is keen to find a lasting solution to the problem of refugees, in order to speed up the process of establishing total peace in the region.

During the meeting this morning, the Rwandese minister briefed President Museveni about the situation in Rwanda and the progress being made to establish peace and security in that country. The two ministers were accompanied to Zaire by the director general of the external security organization, Major General Elly Tumwine, the secretary for defense, Dr. Mbonye, and a member of the parliament of Rwanda, Colonel Frank Mugambage, who all attended today's meeting with President Museveni.

Mbeki Statement on W. Mandela's Reinstatement
MB1204163095 Johannesburg SAfm Radio Network in English 1505 GMT 12 Apr 95

[From the "PM Live" program; read by moderator Brett Davidson—live]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Winnie Mandela has her job back. A short while ago acting President Thabo Mbeki released a statement saying that Mrs. Mandela has been reinstated as a deputy minister. The statement reads as follows:

The president on 27 March announced his decision to terminate Mrs. Winnie Mandela's appointment as deputy minister of arts, culture, science, and technology. At the time the president believed in good faith that all the requisite persons had been informed, as required by the Constitution.

Indeed, attempts were made on his behalf to contact Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi, as the leader of one of the parties in the cabinet. The minister was at the time on his way to KwaZulu/Natal. Subsequently, the intentions and decision of the president were conveyed to the minister when he became available.

President Mandela is aware of legal opinion that such consultation as took place was sufficient. However, the president is committed to act within the spirit of the Constitution, and further wishes to spare the government and the nation the uncertainties which might follow protracted litigation on this issue.

He has accordingly decided that the dismissal of Mrs. Mandela should be treated as technically and procedurally invalid. She has thus been informed that she is still the deputy minister of arts, culture, science, and technology and that the appointment of Mrs. Brigitte Mabandla to the post has been reversed.

The president, up on his return, will consider her position as deputy minister afresh. Dated 12 April 1995. Issued by the acting President.

Reactions to N. Mandela's Decision

MB1204194695 Johannesburg SABC CCV Television Network in English 1900 GMT 12 Apr 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The National Party [NP] says the latest developments surrounding Mrs. Winnie Mandela can be described as a cynical manipulation of democracy which gives South Africa the image of a banana republic.

The NP is extremely critical of the latest occurrences and says if President Mandela succumbs to the threats of Mrs. Mandela, she will, as many times in the past, have succeeded in blackmailing the ANC and President Mandela, with the difference that this time she will have succeeded in holding the whole of South Africa hostage to her arrogant action.

The Democratic Party [DP] says Mrs. Winnie Mandela's reinstatement is a major embarrassment for President Mandela, and she will have to be sacked again. DP leader Tony Leon said in a statement that the latest chapter in the Winnie Mandela saga points to a need for government to get its act together. He said this event indicates lack of thoroughness and professionalism in certain quarters in the president's office and in the cabinet.

The traditional leaders and PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] in the Eastern Cape [Province] have expressed delight at the reinstatement of Mrs. Winnie Mandela, saying that it did not matter if Mrs. Mandela was reinstated for 15 minutes. The PAC said the government should learn to do things properly.

Mbeki Interviewed on IFP Mediation Demands

MB1104204395 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 1830 GMT 11 Apr 95

[Interview with Deputy President Thabo Mbeki by Penny Smythe in Johannesburg on the "Agenda" program—live]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] [Smythe] The wrangle between the ANC and the IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] over international mediation: How will this affect the Government of National Unity [GNU] and the future of the people of KwaZulu/Natal? With me to discuss these issues, Deputy President Thabo Mbeki. Good evening, Mr Mbeki. We saw last year, before the elections, and before the ANC was voted into power, a last-minute agreement reached on the principle of international mediation which brought, ultimately, the IFP into the election bandwagon. What's happened since then, in the year that we've been watching this dispute continue, to bring us to this point?

[Mbeki] Well I think, first of all, Penny, it is necessary that we say something about that agreement. We are talking about an agreement signed on 19 April 1994 by [IFP leader] Dr. Buthelezi, President Mandela, and Deputy President de Klerk, which said, first of all, the constitution, the 1993 constitution, the present constitution, should be amended in order to allow for recognition of the role, place, institutions, and so on, of the king of the Zulus, and the Zulu kingdom. Second, that that constitutional amendment would allow for the provincial legislature, the KwaZulu/Natal provincial legislature, to define in the provincial constitution, those powers, and that role. Third, that any outstanding issues with regard to the king of the Zulus and the 1993 constitution, as amended, would then be submitted to international mediation.

The problem we've been trying to deal with is to identify those outstanding issues with regard to the king of the Zulus and the 1993 constitution, as amended, which need to be submitted to international mediation. That's the issue that's been in dispute. It's unresolved, because what has happened....[pauses] I was in the Northern

Transvaal today. When I came back this evening I was given letters that Dr. Buthelezi has written to President Mandela, and Deputy President de Klerk, and other documents. What's happened is that, what the IFP has done, is to take terms of reference that were agreed between the ANC and the IFP when, I think you will remember this, when Dr. Kissinger came, and Lord Carrington, and those people, the ANC and the IFP had agreed to a certain set of terms of reference, but that particular process collapsed. That mediation process did not take place. It was replaced by a different process, which resulted in this agreement of 19 April. Now what's happened is that the IFP now claims that the terms of reference of the collapsed mediation are the terms of reference for what was agreed on 19 April. It's factually not true.

[Smythe] But you did say the situation for the province itself is one thing that has not been resolved. Is that not still an issue that needs to be dealt with, as far as they're concerned?

[Mbeki] It's not an issue. The present constitution under which the country is governed allows for the KwaZulu/Natal legislature, sitting as a constitution-making body, to deal with the matter of the powers, the role, the place, the institutions, and all of this, of the Zulu king and the Zulu kingdom. This matter is not all in dispute.

[Smythe] And the autonomy of the province itself?

[Mbeki] Well, it depends what is then meant by the autonomy of the province.

[Smythe] The powers the provincial legislature has. Basically, what they're saying is, they want a federal situation, I would assume. Is that how you read it, or is that...?

[Mbeki, interrupting] Well, there is a current constitution. There's a current constitution which says various things about powers between provinces and central government, and all of us live in terms of that constitution. The country is governed in terms of that constitution. There's a different process that's taking place within the Constitutional Assembly, to negotiate a new constitution with regard to all of these questions, about powers of provinces, and all of these variety of matters. That's where those particular matters ought to be discussed, and indeed, it would be a very good thing if the IFP were there to negotiate those various matters.

[Smythe] But they obviously see these issues as being something which need to be dealt with separately. The other parties involved see this as something which can be dealt with in the new constitution, while the IFP believes they are issues to be dealt with outside of that. Surely that makes it all the more urgent to get them settled and sorted out?

[Mbeki] No, you see, I'm saying there are two separate processes. It's possible for the IFP to say that the present constitution should be amended, and then come and

raise the matter, then the two houses of Parliament, sitting jointly, have got the power to amend the present constitution. It's perfectly within their rights to say, let us amend the 1993 constitution, the present constitution which will be in force until 1999. They should come and make that proposal, and I'm sure everybody would consider that. If you are talking about the constitution that will come after 1999, there's a Constitutional Assembly that can discuss those issues.

[Smythe] And they dispute the right of the Constitutional Assembly to do that?

[Mbeki] Well, they're saying that they have never accepted the notion of an elected assembly which would use majority votes to draw up a constitution. But the reality of the matter is that you've got an elected body, which was elected precisely to draft a constitution, and all manner of provisions entered into this. There is not a single party in the present Constitutional Assembly which can impose a constitution, because there's not a single party which has got a two-thirds majority. So even the ANC would have to enter into agreements with the IFP and other parties in order to produce this new constitution. They're perfectly at liberty to sit there, and that's where they ought to be sitting, to make their presentations about whatever the matter is.

[Smythe] But Mr. Mbeki, surely, given the importance of this particular issue, which, as I said, has been going on for almost a year now, it would seem to me that one needs to have people to negotiate this through, who can be seen to not have any kind of personal agenda or party political agenda. So isn't it worth going through the international mediation to get it sorted out, and get it settled, and one can then move on to the next step? If it is so important at this stage for the country....[pauses] They've walked out of the Constitutional Assembly, threatening to walk out of the GNU. Isn't it so important that actually it's worth going through the international mediation to sort it out?

[Mbeki] But you see, Penny, the point we've been making—we've been asking a rather simple question—not with any intention of scoring points or doing anything—to say, let us suppose that we put together a group of international mediators, and they arrived in Pretoria or Cape Town or Johannesburg, or whatever. When they sit down and they say to us, what are the issues that you want us to mediate, we would not be able to answer this question.

[Smythe] Well, maybe the IFP would.

[Mbeki] It can't, because we've asked them this question, that the agreement of 19 April of 1994 says, outstanding matters with regard to the king of the Zulus and the 1993 constitution, as amended, would be submitted to international mediation. So we say to them, let us then identify these issues, so that, yes, indeed, if there are matters in dispute, like this, which we cannot resolve, which must be submitted to international mediation,

then, by all means, let's submit them to such international mediation. And they can't identify the issues. But I'm saying, instead, they fish out terms of reference about an earlier bilateral ANC-IFP agreement which collapsed and was replaced by a new process.

[Smythe] Do you see this, Mr. Mbeki, as another form of band-aid standing? Do you see this as a delaying tactic, another power-play situation to test, you know, the strength of the ANC before it actually gives in again, or how do you see this? Why are they doing this, if they're not going to gain anything?

[Mbeki] Well, I think in the documentation that they are supplying, they are being quite specific about why they are doing it. They are saying that they do not believe that the constitution should be negotiated in the Constitutional Assembly. That's the basic position—that the process of negotiating the constitution should be taken out. Then you take these three major parties—the IFP, the National Party, and the ANC—sitting with international mediators. They sit in a cabal, negotiate the constitution, and then come and impose it on the rest of the Constitutional Assembly. That's what they're saying specifically.

[Smythe] But what is going to happen then? I mean, we sort of seem to reach a stalemate here.

[Mbeki] No, you see, part of what is distressing about all of this, Penny, is that the matter is not really being treated honestly, logically, in a truthful manner. It would be very, very good if the IFP could come to all of the parties represented in the Constitutional Assembly and say, we've got some very strong views about whatever the matters are, and would like us not to use our voting numbers; let's sit and discuss these issues. And I'm absolutely certain that all of the parties would say, yes, indeed, precisely because we're looking for a constitution which is supported by the overwhelming majority of the people of our country, let's sit down with you and look at those things. This is not the right route to take, to kind of threaten people and pull out of assemblies and all this.

[Smythe] So rather come together and discuss it?

[Mbeki] Please, let them come and say, in the Constitutional Assembly—I can promise you, with all the parties—to say, we're concerned about these major issues, let's discuss them without somebody saying, let us vote our power and so on. No. Let's discuss this matter seriously, and I'm sure everybody's ready to do that.

[Smythe] Thank you very much, Mr. Mbeki, for joining us.

N. Transvaal ANC Denies Mokaba Dividing Party

MB1204142995 Johannesburg SAsm Radio Network in English 1100 GMT 12 Apr 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The ANC in the Northern Transvaal Province has denied rumors of a split in the organization after Mr. Peter Mokaba opened an office in Pietersburg.

ANC provincial media secretary Mr. Ian Madikoto was responding to statements in a newspaper in which Mr. Mokaba allegedly said he would be available as premier for the province, and was ready to take over the tasks of Premier Ngako Ramathodi if President Nelson Mandela should request it.

According to the report, Mr. Mokaba had allegedly also said that the administration was in chaos. Mr. Madikoto said the ANC had been aware that Mr. Mokaba would be opening a constituency office in Pietersburg. Mr. Madikoto said that the ANC in the Northern Transvaal was very strong. He added that the popularity of and complete confidence in Mr. Ramathodi was growing daily because of regular visits and meetings with the people of the province.

Buthelezi Said Considering KwaZulu/Natal Post

MB1304115795 Johannesburg SAsm in English 1107 GMT 13 Apr 95

[Report by Dirk van Zyl]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Cape Town April 13 SAsm—Deputy President F. W. de Klerk was meeting Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP) leader and Home Affairs Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi in Durban on Thursday, a government source told SAsm.

Observers suggested the two leaders were probably discussing the international mediation dispute. The source said she did not know the venue or the topic under discussion. The two leaders would probably decide at the talks whether to issue a media statement or hold a press conference afterwards, she said.

Mr de Klerk recently suggested to both Deputy President Thabo Mbeki and Mr Buthelezi that a task force be established to address the mediation dispute.

Mr Buthelezi is reportedly considering leaving the cabinet to become KwaZulu/Natal premier.

Caucus of African Liberal Parties Formed

MB1304115895 Johannesburg SAsm in English 0952 GMT 13 Apr 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Cape Town April 13 SAsm—A caucus of African liberal parties—formed at a conference in Malawi this week—was on Thursday [13 April] hailed by Democratic Party (DP) leader Tony Leon as an exciting move toward applying liberal and market-based solutions to fighting poverty and reconciling national and regional identities on the African continent.

The South African delegation to the five-day conference—organised by British politician Sir David Steel, president of Liberal International, and hosted by Malawian President Bakili Muluzi—consisted of Mr Leon, DP deputy leader Senator William Mnsi and the party's veteran constitutional expert Colin Eglin.

Mr Eglin was elected secretary-general and President Maluzi president of the new liberal grouping, which consists of more than 15 political parties, including the governing parties of Malawi and Zambia and opposition parties from Kenya, Senegal, Ghana, Botswana, Morocco, Tanzania and South Africa.

Its next conference is to be held in South Africa in September.

"The African Liberal Caucus will dispel the myth that liberalism is alien to Africa and is already focusing on applying liberal and market-based solutions to fighting poverty, protecting the environment and reconciling national and regional identities. The parties have also pledged each other to assist with political party building," Mr Leon said on Thursday. He and his colleagues returned from Lilongwe, Malawi on Wednesday.

Homeland Area for Afrikaners Considered

MB1104195895 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1949
GMT 11 Apr 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Cape Town April 11 SAPA—A region covering parts of Gauteng, Northwest and Eastern Transvaal has a large Afrikaner majority and is one of the areas being considered for a possible Volkstaat [Afrikaner homeland], Volkstaat Council member Dirk Viljoen told foreign diplomats in Cape Town on Tuesday [11 April]. He was addressing the group on the findings of a Volkstaat Council study on geographical areas for Afrikaner self-determination.

The assumption that nowhere in South Africa were Afrikaners in the majority had been disproved in the study. A region covering parts of Gauteng, Northwest and Eastern Transvaal had a large Afrikaner majority.

Mr Viljoen declined to elaborate for fear of pre-empting the council's report to the Constitutional Assembly at the end of the month.

The identified area was about the size of Switzerland or Lesotho and comprised a small percentage of South Africa's total land area.

Several areas had been identified as possible volkstaat regions, and debate about these possibilities should begin, he added. These involved areas with substantial Afrikaner concentration and those where Afrikaners were in the minority, but with "considerable potential for the voluntary settlement of Afrikaners and for development". The study, however, was incomplete and the investigation had to be extended and refined.

Some sort of formula was necessary to test the support for the volkstaat ideal in the areas under consideration, council chairman Johann Wingard said.

UK's Rifkind on Helicopter, Battleship Deals

MB1204124695 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1136
GMT 12 Apr 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Johannesburg April 12 SAPA—British Defence Secretary Malcolm Rifkind says a decision on the purchasing by Britain of South Africa's Rooivalk [red falcon] attack helicopters could be made by July this year.

Addressing the press at the University of the Witwatersrand in Johannesburg on Wednesday [12 April] morning, he said many overseas countries were interested in the helicopter. The possible collapse of the deal in no way jeopardised Britain's hopes to sell corvette battleships to South Africa. A decision on the battleships had to be made by the South African Government.

Mr Rifkind on Tuesday spoke to Deputy Presidents F. W. de Klerk and Thabo Mbeki and Defence Minister Joe Modise on the role the British military and advisory team could play in restructuring South Africa's defence force.

Britain had experience in the integration and rationalisation of defence forces, Mr Rifkind said. Mr Rifkind also discussed South Africa's role as peacekeeper in Africa with the government.

Stable democracies had a responsibility to play a role in unrest areas, but the South African Government's priority, understandably, was internal reconstruction.

"We see South Africa as having a role to play in problem areas in Africa, like Rwanda or Angola," Mr Rifkind said. He denied that the West did not care about Africa's problems, adding that the United Nations could not get involved in civil wars unless invited to act as peacekeeper and mediator.

"We need a more developed and sophisticated conflict resolution policy, and maybe the military would have an important role to play in such a policy."

Mr Rifkind also discussed industrial co-operation between Britain and South Africa and several proposed joint ventures involving the defence industry.

He leaves South Africa on Wednesday following a four-day visit.

Ugandan Minister Visits To Attract Investment

MB1204180795 Johannesburg SOWETAN in English
12 Apr 95 p 19

[Report by Patrick Wadula]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Uganda's Minister of Finance and Economic Planning Josh Mayanja Nkangi is in the country on a five-day visit with the aim of attracting South African investors to Uganda.

The minister is accompanied by minister of trade and industry Mr Richard Kaijuka and minister of tourism Mr Moses Ali, together with about 60 businessmen.

Speaking to the SOWETAN at the Johannesburg Stock Exchange this week Nkangi said his delegates were interested in agro-processing, tourism, basic manufacturing in fields such as textiles and pharmaceuticals. He added that among the delegates there were those interested in banking and entering joint ventures with South African counterparts.

Nkangi encouraged South Africans to invest in Uganda through the Ugandan Investment Authority.

"This is a one-stop centre where a new investor can present a business proposal.

"The centre is authorised to provide trading licenses," he said.

With an economic growth rate of between five and six percent a year, Uganda's imports from South Africa over the past year totalled R22.7 million [rands], while exports to South Africa amounted to R1.6-million.

The delegation leaves South Africa for Uganda on Good Friday.

Among the places the Ugandan delegation will visit are the South African Foreign Trade Organisation and the Rand Easter Show.

South African Press Review for 13 Apr

MB1304130895

[FBIS Editorial Report]

THE STAR

Zimbabwe Election Outcome—Zimbabwe's election victory for the ruling Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front, ZANU-PF, "came as no surprise" to Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 13 April in a page 14 editorial. But the paper says that "rather than congratulate the victor, one needs to ask what cooks in this de facto one-party state." Zimbabwe's constitution affords the president "extraordinary powers of direct appointment; electoral law excludes everyone but the ruling party from access to State funds; the press is largely controlled; and the voters roll is in disarray and

possibly fraudulent. More alarming still are accusations of intimidation by the State security apparatus." Voices in Zimbabwean civil society have called for a revision of the constitution, and others reportedly have suggested "an armed challenge, staged from Mozambique, by opposition groupings which see little alternative." THE STAR suggests President Mugabe should "open the whole system to review."

SOWETAN

Hospital Workers Infect Patients With Deadly Viruses—Referring to the striking hospital workers at Madadeni in Newcastle who reportedly infected patients with Hepatitis-B and AIDS viruses, Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 13 April in a page 10 editorial says the hospital workers should "hang their heads in shame." The workers' actions "give an indication of their desperation and total disregard for those placed in their care." The culprits should be apprehended and "fully punished." Nevertheless, SOWETAN believes the strikers' behavior is "a logical continuation of what has been happening in the health services in recent years" where industrial relations have "lagged behind in changes that have taken place elsewhere in the economy." SOWETAN believes that perhaps hospital workers have been "dehumanised to the point where they regard other people's lives as a legitimate weapon to further their aims."

WEEKLY MAIL & GUARDIAN

Concern Over ANC's Lack of Opposition—Johannesburg WEEKLY MAIL & GUARDIAN in English for 13-20 April warns that there are patterns in Zimbabwe's politics that have "important resonances for ourselves." One thing that stands out is: "the danger of being ruled by a party which does not face much opposition and is held together not by any central belief, policy, or cause, but by the power of patronage." The ANC now represents "capitalists, communists, populists—all sorts, with only the access to power and influence keeping them all together." The editorial believes it might be "healthier" for the ANC to shed those to the left and right of it who could "provide useful and fresh voices in our political scenario" if they organized and spoke independently. The ANC would still hold on to its majority and could be "much firmer of purpose."

Angola

FAA General Says Nobody Will Kill Savimbi

BR1304111795 Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 11 Apr 95 p 13

[Unattributed report: "Summit Outside Angola"]

[FBIS Translated Text] The Angolan Government has changed its stance on the announced summit between Eduardo dos Santos and Jonas Savimbi, and now agrees to its taking place abroad, receiving with satisfaction the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] leader's latest statements on the Lusaka Accords.

General Mario de Sa Ita, head of the Angolan Armed Forces (FAA) secret services, made this assertion in an interview with a small group of journalists, including the Lusa agency's correspondent in Luanda.

"Holding the meeting in Angola could mark the beginning of national reconciliation. Otherwise, people could believe that there is distrust," Ita argued, adding: "But if UNITA demands that the meeting take place abroad and if it is necessary to make that sacrifice for peace, we are prepared to do so."

"Right now, we are working to hold the meeting in the very near future," the FAA general stated. "But it will have to be very well prepared. We will not hold it just in order to show the world that the meeting has been held." Here Ita dismissed any reservations about the UNITA leader's security if the summit is held in Luanda, where Savimbi has declared himself prepared to meet with Eduardo dos Santos and face the risk of being killed by the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola's security forces. "He can come to Luanda, because nobody will kill him," Ita asserted. "On the contrary, we will have to guarantee his security."

The conversation with the FAA's number two was marked alternately by an albeit qualified optimism about the Lusaka Peace Accords' survival, as a result of Savimbi's latest statements, and the warning that the FAA will react with force to what they regard as a "return to arms" by UNITA.

"The interview which Savimbi gave to the Angolan press in Bailundo Friday shows a total preparedness to bring the Lusaka Accord to a successful conclusion, and, if it is by this means, the government is fully in agreement," he acknowledged.

"We have always said that the Lusaka Protocol is the Lusaka Protocol, but, if we talk, we could find solutions to other issues which might not have been properly discussed at that time, provided that the basic stance—the Bicesse Accord—from which we proceeded to the Lusaka Protocol, is retained," he maintained.

However, he still accused UNITA of making conciliatory statements while rearming and purchasing new arsenals with U.S., South African, and European support. Ita

delivered a warning-cum-threat about the Angolan Government's firmness and military capability: "We have sufficient forces and the necessary preparations not to allow UNITA to do what it did in 1992," he said.

"In 1992 the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola were forcibly disbanded, but the Lusaka Protocol does not envisage the winding-up of the FAA," the general emphasized.

U.S. Congressmen Meet UNITA Vice President

MB1304081995 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 13 Apr 95

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] The U.S. congressmen who arrived in the country on 10 April are due to leave today. Yesterday, they visited the cities of Uige and Negage, in Uige Province. Antonio Sebastiao Dembo, National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] vice president, received them in Negage. The meeting was described as very important to strengthen the Angolan peace process. UNITA demonstrated its commitment to peace and the meeting was extremely cordial, so the U.S. officials took photographs with UNITA Vice President Antonio Dembo and his staff [preceding word in English] [passage omitted].

Japanese Government Donates \$3.7 Million

MB1204055195 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 11 Apr 95

[FBIS Translated Text] The Japanese Government donated to Angola \$3.7 million today. The donation is the result of contacts being held by Prime Minister Marcolino in Japan, where he is on an official visit.

Today, the Angolan prime minister held a meeting with his Japanese counterpart Tomiichi Murayama, during which the Angolan Government expressed a desire to see increased Japanese technology in various industrial and economic fields in Angola. The Angolan prime minister also called on Japan to engage itself more in the Angolan peace process. He also expressed Angola's readiness to support Japan's candidacy for permanent membership in the UN Security Council.

Mozambique

'Concerned' Citizens Establish Communist Party

MB1204202295 Maputo TVM Television Network in Portuguese 1800 GMT 12 Apr 95

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] A group of Mozambicans concerned about the country's economic and social deterioration has founded a communist party to be known as the Mozambique Communist Party [Pacomo]. Pacomo members say they want to make use of the positive aspects of the communist system began by the Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] Party after Mozambique's independence. Pacomo's Almeida Tesoura was interviewed:

[Begin recording] [Unidentified correspondent] What is lacking in Mozambique for you to decide to form a communist party?

[Tesoura] Well, we think we lack many things.

[Correspondent] Like what?

[Tesoura] We lack peace.

[Correspondent] Is peace possible with a communist party?

[Tesoura] We already have experienced a period of peace in this country. You know very well that crime was unthinkable here under communism. Trained cadres were not roaming the streets without jobs. I could mention many other things. Take health, for example. Under communism, health was valued, which is not the case today. [end recording] [passage omitted]

Namibia

Cellular Phone Network Operational by 28 Apr
MB1104061895 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2128 GMT 10 Apr 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Windhoek April 10 SAPA—Namibia's cellular phone network should be on air by April 28, service providers Mobile Telecommunications Ltd (MTC) said on Monday soon after being awarded the sole licence. The government's communications commission said in a statement it had awarded the licence to MTC after considering applications.

MTC's customer care department said operations would begin on April 28 or late on April 27. Prefix numbers would be 081. Tariffs would be announced next week. The network would initially cover a radius of about 90km from Windhoek to include the international airport and Rehoboth and Okahandja. By the end of the year the service would be extended to the coastal towns of Swakopmund and Walvis Bay as well as Otjiwarongo in the north. Up to 90 per cent of the population, living mostly in the far northern areas, is expected to be reached after five years.

MTC, owned by the parastatal Namibia Post and Telecom holdings (51 per cent) and two Swedish multinational companies, has said it intends to issue shares on the Namibian Stock Exchange at a later stage. The venture will require about ND70 million [Namibian dollars] in the next five years.

Swaziland

King Says Soldiers Might Serve in UN Operations
MB0904174495 Mbabane THE SWAZI NEWS in English 8 Apr 95 pp 1, 28

[Report by Nimrod Mabuza]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Soldiers must get ready to join the United Nations Peacekeeping missions, His Majesty, King Mswati III told the Umbutfo Swaziland Defence Force (USDF) yesterday.

The King, who is Commander-in-Chief of the army said soldiers might be called upon to serve in the UN peace keeping missions at anytime.

The Ingwenyama [king], clad in his uniform as army commander in chief was addressing soldiers during the Army Day at Bethany, at a site where the new army headquarters is to be constructed.

This was the second time the King talked about soldiers serving in UN peace keeping missions. He first talked about it in Kenya where he had gone on a State visit.

His Majesty told the soldiers that he has been approached by the United Nations (UN) with a request to send soldiers to serve in UN missions.

"I told them that the issue will be looked at carefully when it comes and if the conditions put forward are conducive for our soldiers to serve, we will send them," he said.

The King charged that soldiers should always be ready to serve in such missions when called to do so. His Majesty also commended soldiers for a job well done in protection of the country.

"I am told in your line of duty, you sometimes come across the most difficult times. I am told you always courageously strive to protect the people. I was never told you abandoned your duty and ran away," he said.

His Majesty said the "tour of duty" for soldiers still stands and should not bask under the glory of praises and forget about their duty. He said the praises should spur them to work harder in protecting the people and the country.

The King warned soldiers against corruption and accepting bribes in their line of duty. He said soldiers should always stand for the truth and not fall into temptations.

"Always remember, you are not the first to defend the country. Your fore-fathers have done it before and you should think of them when temptations come your way. Never fail them," he said.

The King reminded soldiers that they are on duty for 24 hours and warned them that on or off duty, they should work to stop crime.

His Majesty assured the army that living conditions for soldiers will be improved. He said he instructed the Defence Council to check the soldiers living and report to him.

On the retirement of soldiers, the King said those due must be trained on how to earn a living outside the army. He said they must not be seen or feel rejected after retirement.

The King charged that even public servants and other workers should be trained before being retired so they can be useful in society.

He said veteran soldiers, Umsizi, should not be left out in the training. He added that he was not blaming anybody for veteran's lack of training in income projects.

His Majesty commended countries which assisted in the training of soldiers.

Liberia

ECOMOG Tanks Clear Tubmanburg Road of ULIMO Troops

*AB1204214595 London BBC World Service in English
1830 GMT 12 Apr 95*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program; hosted by Chris Bickerton]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] [Bickerton] The African peacekeeping force in Liberia, ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group], has run out of patience with ULIMO [United Liberation Movement for Democracy in Liberia] factions of Alhaji Koromah and Roosevelt Johnson, which have been fighting each other along the road from Monrovia to Tubmanburg. The battles have held up urgently needed UN relief aid. ECOMOG told the combatants to open up the road or else—they didn't—so ECOMOG has sent in the tanks, as Nyenati Allison reports in this telex from Monrovia:

Sources in the African peacekeeping contingent said rebels from the rival factions within ULIMO abandoned the highway as peacekeeping tanks roared through and began deploying troops. No incidents have so far been reported. The African peacekeeping troops moved in at dawn today, following the expiry at midnight last night of a 72-hour ultimatum given to Roosevelt Johnson's faction of the ULIMO movement and fighters from the ULIMO faction led by Alhaji Koromah to vacate the highway.

Last week, Roosevelt Johnson's forces rejected pleas by the African peacekeeping force to leave the highway, saying it was unacceptable, and yesterday Roosevelt Johnson had left Liberia for an unknown African country. Some fighters from the rival factions who had come to Monrovia for shopping just before the African peacekeeping operation began were turned away near the Po River Bridge, which links the capital to western Liberia.

There was jubilation among the displaced people around the Po River as they watched peacekeeping vehicles carrying more troops racing toward the highway. Blamah Gay, civilian chief of security in the area, said it was good that the road had been freed of rebels, so that people could move around freely.

A recent upsurge in fighting between the two ULIMO factions had forced the closure of the highway to normal traffic, thus leading to the interruption of relief operations. At least one person was killed and several were wounded in an ambush on a commuter bus near Sowin, 18 miles northeast of Monrovia on Tuesday [11 April]. It is not clear who carried out the attack, but the area had been under the control of Alhaji Koromah's forces since ULIMO infighting broke out in March last year. A broadcast on state radio today said fighters loyal to Alhaji Koromah set ablaze a camp housing some 35,000

Sierra Leonean refugees in Liberia's western Cape Mount County at the weekend, seriously wounding seven people. Some of the victims had been evacuated to a Monrovia hospital by peacekeeping soldiers, and are now said to be in a critical condition. The survivors said forces from Alhaji Koromah's ULIMO faction attacked the camp because they suspected its residents of supporting the rival faction of ULIMO led by Roosevelt Johnson.

Alhaji Koromah called us up just a few minutes ago to reject the claims that his forces had attacked the refugee camp at western Cape Mount County at the weekend. He also said his forces were not involved in closing the Monrovia-Tubmanburg highway, which was reopened today by ECOMOG forces.

UN Observer Mission Mandate Extended to June

*AB1204092095 London BBC World Service in English
0615 GMT 12 Apr 95*

[From the "Network Africa" program hosted by Rick Wells]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] [Wells] The mandate for the UN observer mission in Liberia is due to finish tomorrow, but secretary general to the United Nations, Dr. Butrus Butrus-Ghali, has suggested the period be extended until the end of June. Twenty of the observer posts are to be cut with the observers taking up posts in another country. The UN commander in Liberia is General Daniel Opande. On the line to Monrovia, I put it to him that this looks like the United Nations was starting to pullout.

[Begin recording] [Opande] I do not think so. I think the United Nations is giving the Liberians another chance to try and put the peace process back on track, and this is why rather than say, you know, the mandate is up now and let's pack up and go, they have given the mandate another period in which, hopefully, the peace process will be [word indistinct], and they can decide on what to do next.

[Wells] You say hopefully but what, in your view, is going to be happening?

[Opande] Well, I believe that the current consultations that are taking place, which are being spearheaded by the ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group], will succeed and if it succeeds, of course, the United Nations, well, has said that our mission will be strengthened to get back to its original strength, and we will participate in monitoring the transition, you know, up to free and fair elections.

[Wells] So, basically, you are saying that if things do improve, you are prepared to give support, but for the time being, perhaps the message is that the United Nations is somewhat less committed to trying to resolve Liberia's problems.

[Opande] I mean the United Nations has always been committed, and the United Nations will always remain committed. One has to look at the realities, what is happening on the ground. There is no point of keeping men on the ground if they are not able to do the job that they are expected to do, and this is why these 20 men are being redeployed to other missions that need them now. [end recording]

Julue, Coup Accomplices Plead 'Not Guilty'

AB1204125895 Paris AFP in English 1133 GMT 12 Apr 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Monrovia, April 12 (AFP)—Liberian former army general Charles Julue and 10 other senior officers have pleaded "not guilty" to treason charges arising from last September's abortive coup attempt, court officials said Wednesday [12 April].

Julue and the other members of the Armed Forces of Liberia (AFL), the remnants of the presidential guard of slain president Samuel Doe, denied the charges against them Tuesday at a reconvened court martial hearing at Fendell, 15 kilometres (10 miles) northeast of Monrovia. "I am not guilty. I don't know why I am here," Julue repeatedly said as the charges were read.

Julue and his presumed accomplices are charged with unlawfully shooting at the seat of government in Monrovia and a major AFL barracks "with the intent to cause the overthrow or destruction" of the transitional government.

The government was installed in March 1994 under a peace accord signed in July 1993 in a failed bid to end Liberia's anarchic civil war, under the auspices of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), which sent peacekeeping troops to Monrovia in August 1990. The former AFL chief of staff seized the seat of government with around 100 men on September 15, announcing he had taken power in the name of a US-based political grouping. Julue held the building for 12 hours before it was stormed by the African peacekeeping force ECOMOG.

Immigration officer Arthur Wesseh, testifying for the prosecution Tuesday, said Julue entered Liberia September 14 aboard a Guinean aircraft using a laissez-passer with the fake name "Peter Collins". When immigration officers could not find the holder of the laissez passer, another immigration officer named Albert Bloie took it, saying Peter Collins was his "friend", Wesseh told the court.

Heavily dominated by the Krahn ethnic group of slain military ruler Doe, the AFL is now generally regarded as merely one of several Liberian factions, due to its well-documented involvement in atrocities during the five years of the war.

The trial began last November but has been repeatedly adjourned due to security reasons.

The war began on December 24, 1989 as a rebellion by Charles Taylor's National Patriotic Front (NPFL) against the bloodstained Doe regime. Doe was tortured to death by an NPFL splinter group in Monrovia in September 1990.

Mali

Tuaregs Said 'Cornered' by Army Near Burkina

AB1204195695 London BBC World Service in English 1705 GMT 12 Apr 95

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tuareg rebels in northern Mali are under increasing pressure. The Mali Government Army, backed by Gandakoye militias, are apparently pushing the rebels deeper into the desert, and now it seems a lot of Tuaregs have found themselves cornered near the Burkina Faso border, with nowhere to go. From Bamako, Belko Tamboura telexed this report:

During the past week, many Tuaregs who have been trying to flee from Mali into Burkina Faso have been unable to cross the border. One Tuareg who tried to go to Burkina Faso told me: As soon as the Burkinabe border police see us they say: You are Tuaregs, you cannot cross the border—these are our orders. The Tuareg added: We have no choice but to turn back.

According to some Tuaregs, Burkina Faso has closed its frontiers to all Tuareg refugees, but this has not been independently confirmed. Ever since the Malian and Burkinabe authorities held a meeting on border security in December last year, Tuaregs have been subjected to strict security controls by Burkinabe border guards. The Malian authorities say they have not issued any instructions to Burkina Faso to close its borders to Tuareg refugees, and when I paid a visit to the Burkinabe ambassador here in Bamako, he said he was quite astonished to hear that Tuaregs were having difficulty getting in Burkina Faso. He said: Burkina Faso has not closed its borders to anyone. There are more than 30,000 Tuareg refugees on our territory, and we consider them to be our brothers and sisters.

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